

History of Central European Culture I

Intro meeting
Tuesday 16.00

17. 9.	<i>Lesson canceled</i>	
24. 9.	Intro lecture / Central Europe as a Concept / Nationalism as the Concept	David Drozd
1. 10.	Political history I (revolutions in 1848)	Jana Musilová
8. 10.	National Theatres in 19th century	David Drozd
15. 10.	Opera as Transnational Phenomenon	Šárka Havlíčková Kysová
22. 10.	Printed Media and Their Role in 19th Century	Markéta Malá
29. 10.	Problem of National Cinema and Film Culture till 1918	Michal Večeřa
5. 11.	Political history II (WWI)	Jana Musilová
12.11	Theatre Avantgarde between Popular and Elitistic	David Drozd
19.11	<i>Reading week</i>	
26.11	Film Studios and Production Culture in Central Europe	Michal Večeřa
3. 12.	Interwar Political Situation	Jana Musilová
10.12.	Media at beginning of 20th century	Markéta Malá
17.12	Media in Interwar Period	Markéta Malá



EUROPE AFTER THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA (1815)



1871-1914



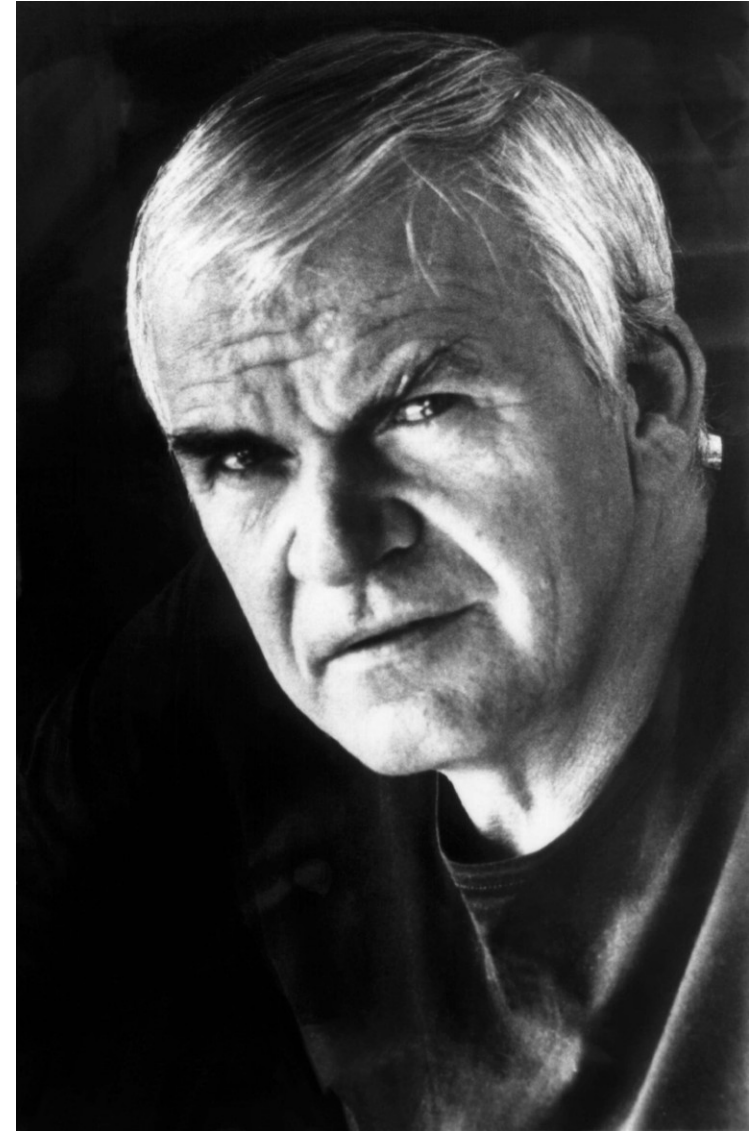
History of Europe in 12 minutes ;)

- <https://youtu.be/UY9P0QSxInI?si=i70KtaomK1QQeWvz>

Milan Kundera: The Tragedy of Central Europe (1984)

- Czech (Brno born!) French (?) novelist and essayist
- Crucial questions:
 - Where is Central Europe and its borders?
 - How diverse it is culturally?

Central Europe is not a state: it is a culture of a fate. Its borders are imaginary and must be drawn and redrawn with each new historical situation.



Concepts of (modern) nation

The formation of the nation as a social process which formed part of the changes during the transition from the feudal society of Estates to the capitalist society of the citizens. The formation of the modern nation thus took the following course: a new class, the 'third estate', set itself up against the old feudal ruling class and sooner or later proclaimed itself the representative of the whole nation. In fact the 'third estate' regarded itself as identical with the nation, in that it comprised all the formally equal individuals, i.e. all the citizens. In the new society of citizens, organized as the nation, national consciousness, patriotism, became an ingredient in social consciousness.

(Miroslav Hroch)

Nation and modernisation...

- New ways of trade, travel and communication (railways, print, telecommunication)
- Mass production / Industrialisation (Industrial Revolution)
- Centralisation of the state
- Globalisation x localisation (and national specificity)

Difference between
big and small nations

Concept of **national renaissance**

**Nation as "an imagined political community."
Benedict Anderson**

- (1) The objective modernity of nations to the historians' eyes vs. their subjective antiquity in the eyes of nationalists.
- (2) The formal universality of nationality as a socio-cultural concept [...] vs. the irremediable particularity of its concrete manifestations [and]
- (3) the 'political power of such nationalisms vs. their philosophical poverty and even incoherence.

Anderson, Benedict R. (1991). *Imagined communities: reflections on the origin and spread of nationalism*

Further Reading:

- Holsworth – Nation, national identity and nationalism in Theatre and Nationalism
- Miroslav Hroch – SOCIAL PRECONDITIONS OF NATIONAL REVIVAL IN EUROPE (introduction)
- Vladimír Macura – *PART I The Nineteenth Century: Genesis of a Nation - Where Is My Home? - Mystification and the Nation - Dream of Europe*